
Monitoring test uptake and risk behaviour in community based HIV/STI testing sites in Germany, 2015/2016

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Epidemiology: HIV

Germany, 2015

- Incidence
 - men: 7.4 / 100.000
 - women: 1.8 / 100.000
- 3,674 newly diagnosed
 - 50.0% MSM
 - 3.6% i.v. substance use
 - 19.3% risk(s) not reported
- Estimated
 - 84,600 people living with HIV in Germany (end 2015)
 - 3.200 persons newly infected in 2015
 - 12.600 persons unaware of their HIV infection

Access to testing

- primary care physician
- local public health office's outpatient services
- HIV/STI testing site (NGO)

Factors

- privacy concerns (health insurance) ✓
- welcoming attitude, knowledge of provider ✓
- scope of recommendations, advice ✓
- opening hours, speed of test results ✓

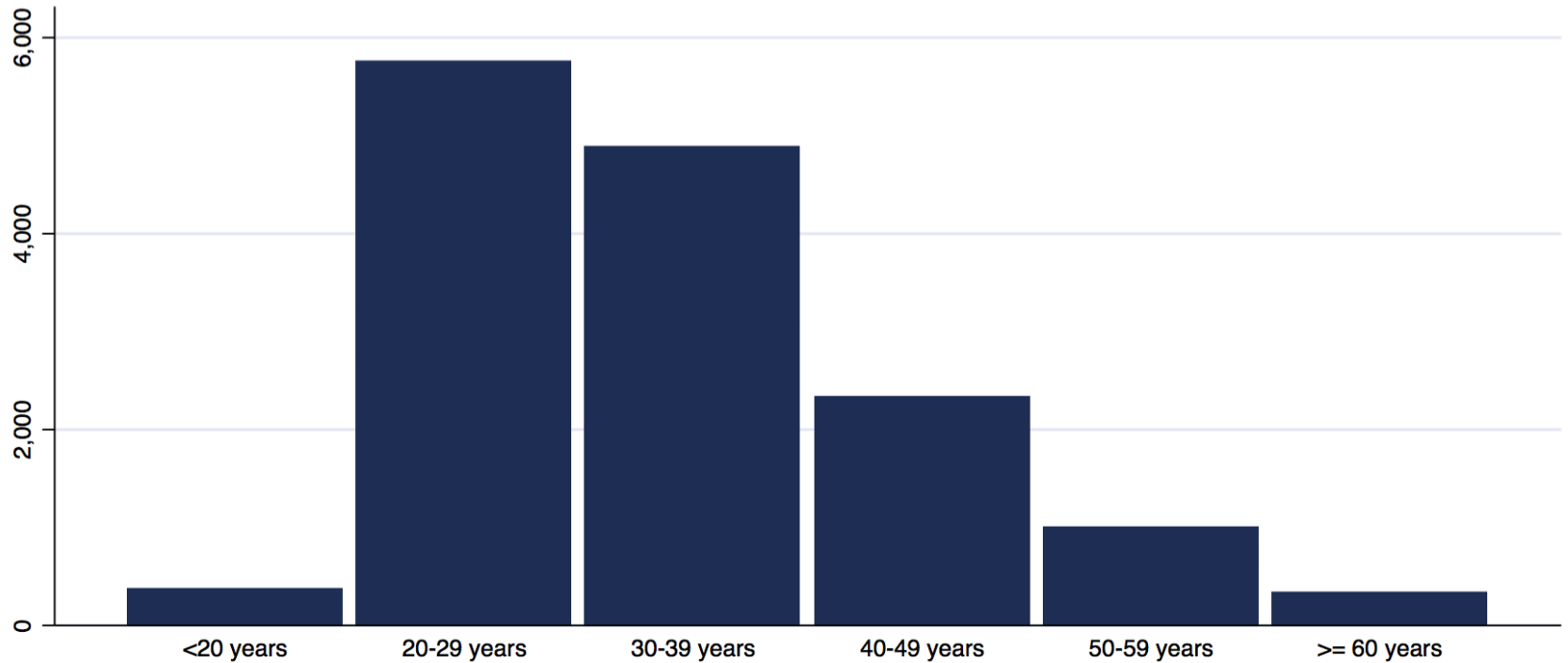
Methods

- Open invitation to Checkpoints to participate
 - Collaboration on shared questionnaire
 - Consenting of clients
 - anonymous release of questionnaire and test result
 - Collection and mailing of anonymous paper-based data
- National Public Health Institute
 - scanning (Teleform[©])
 - data validation, analysis (Stata[™] 14)
- Descriptive statistics of sample
- Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis
 - risk factors associated with positive/reactive HIV test

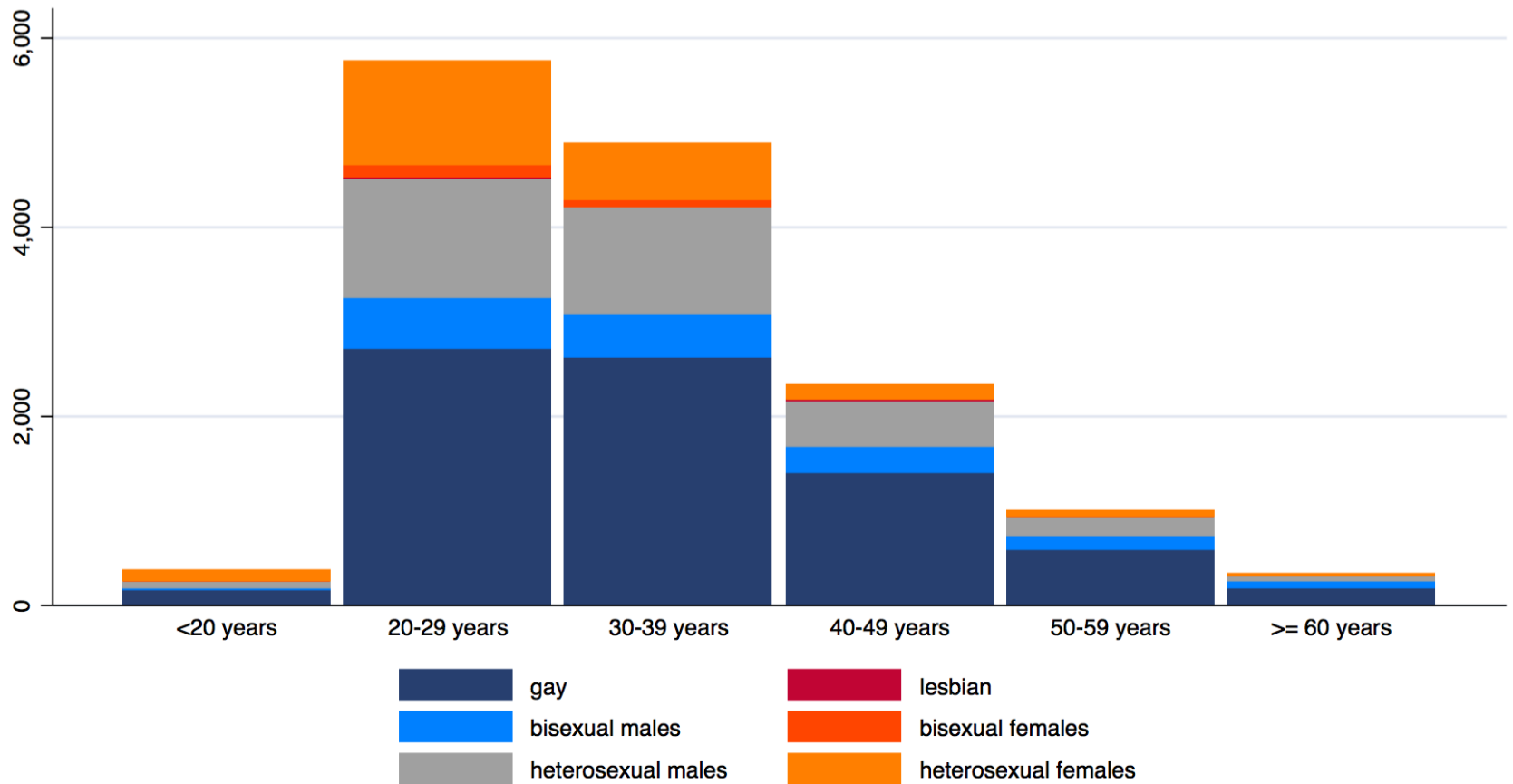
Results

- 10 participating Checkpoints
 - January 2015 (7)
 - August 2015 (2)
 - January 2016 (1)
- 2-page questionnaire
 - socio-behavioural data, migration, education, employment, health insurance status, HAV HBV vaccination status, previous HIV/STI testing, relationship status, reason(s) for testing
 - risk recency, risk self estimate, actual risk(s) like substance use
- Lab results
 - HIV, syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, HCV
- 16,375 clients were tested
- 15,014 (92%) volunteered questionnaires

Age group



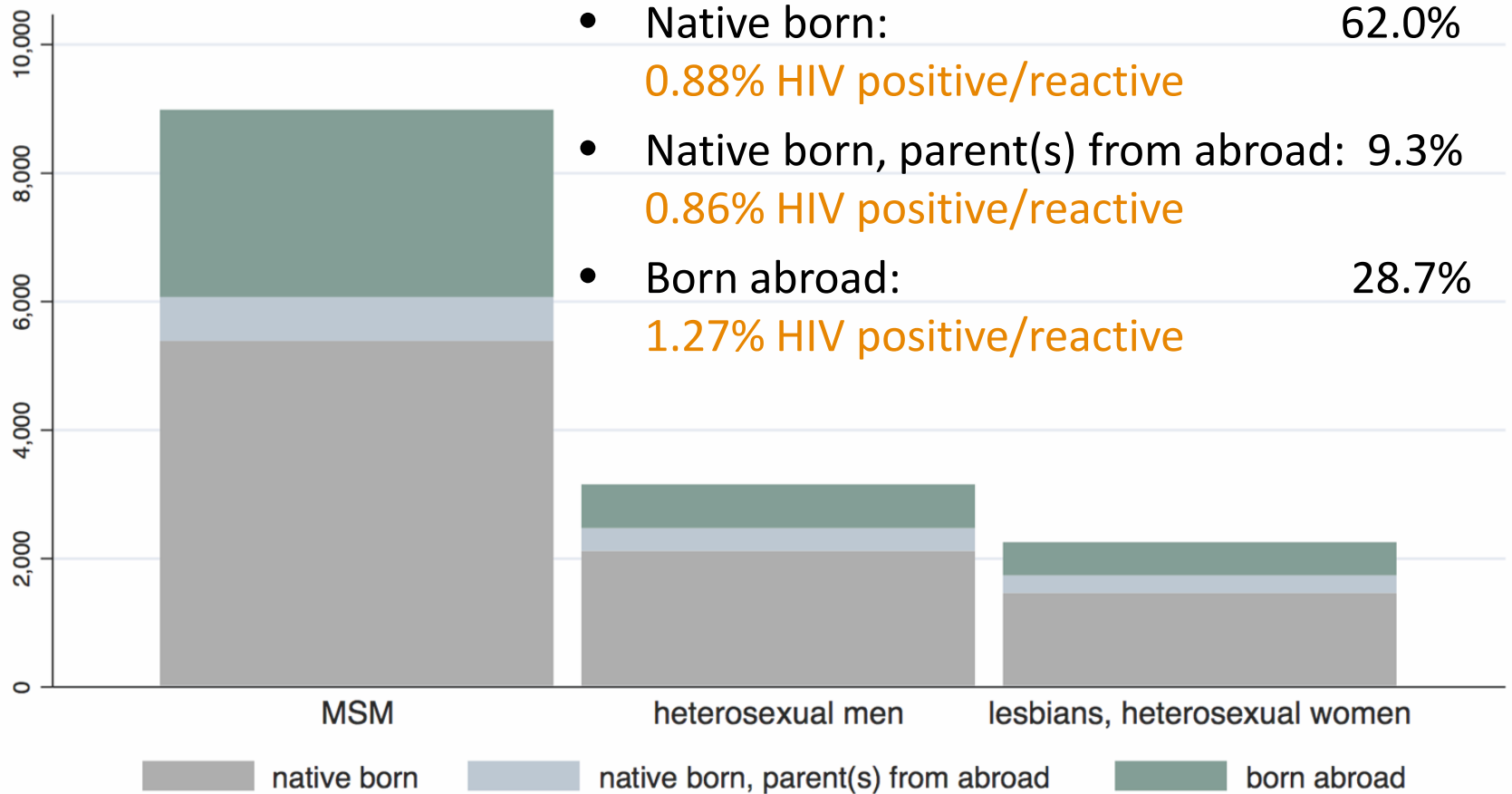
Age group by sexual preference



83.9% men

15.6% women

Migration



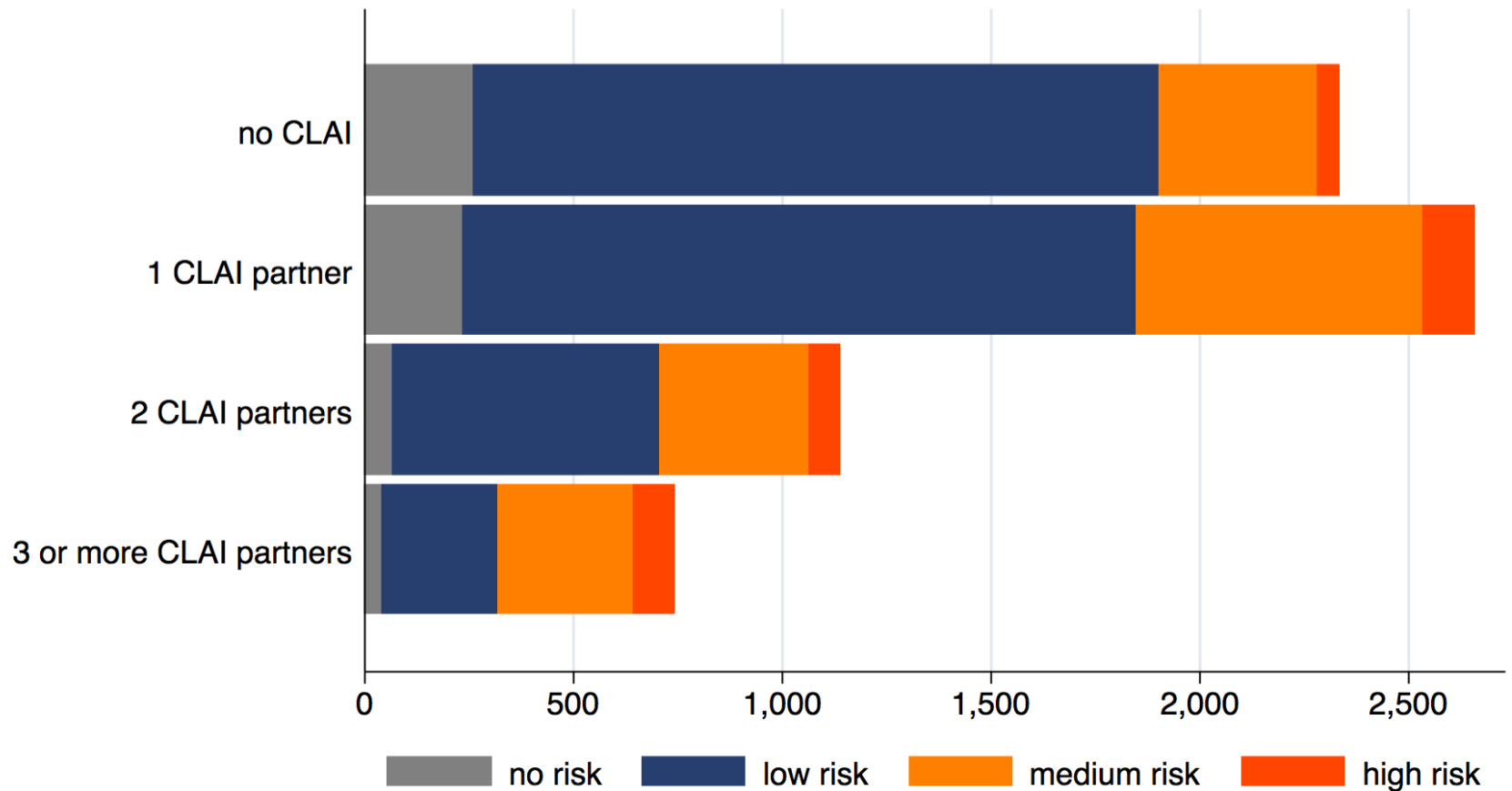
HIV Prevalence

- Overall 1.1%
- Heterosexual clients 0.4%
- MSM 1.5%

- How frequently is condomless anal intercourse (CLAI) reported?
 - “With how many men did you have anal sex without a condom over the last six months?”
 - *No partner*
 - *1 partner*
 - *2 partners*
 - *3 or more partners*

- Are risk self assessments realistic?
 - “How high do you estimate your risk of contracting HIV?”
 - *none*
 - *low*
 - *medium*
 - *high*

Number of condomless anal intercourse (CLAI) partners and risk self assessment

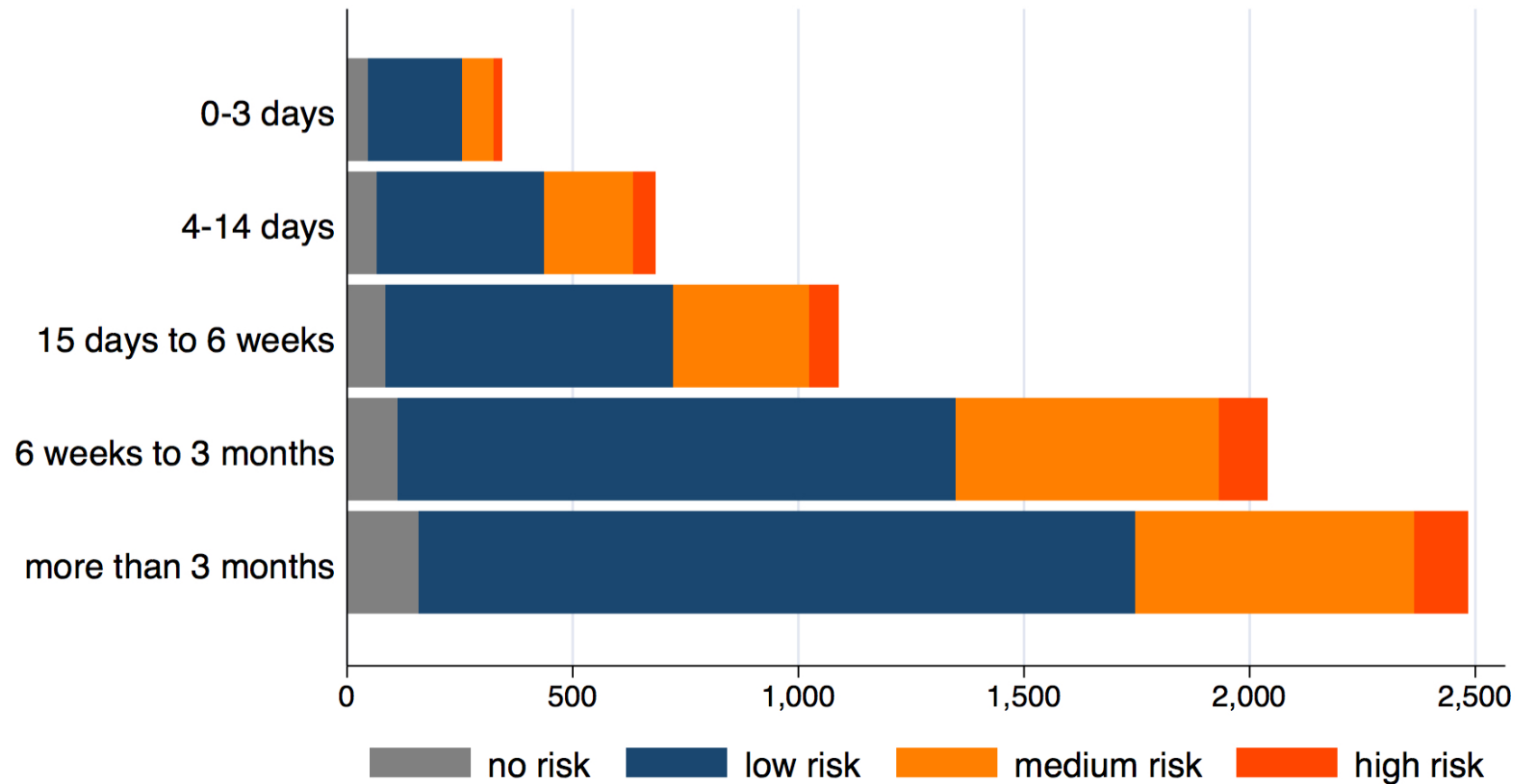


■ How soon do clients present for screening?

“When was this risk situation?”

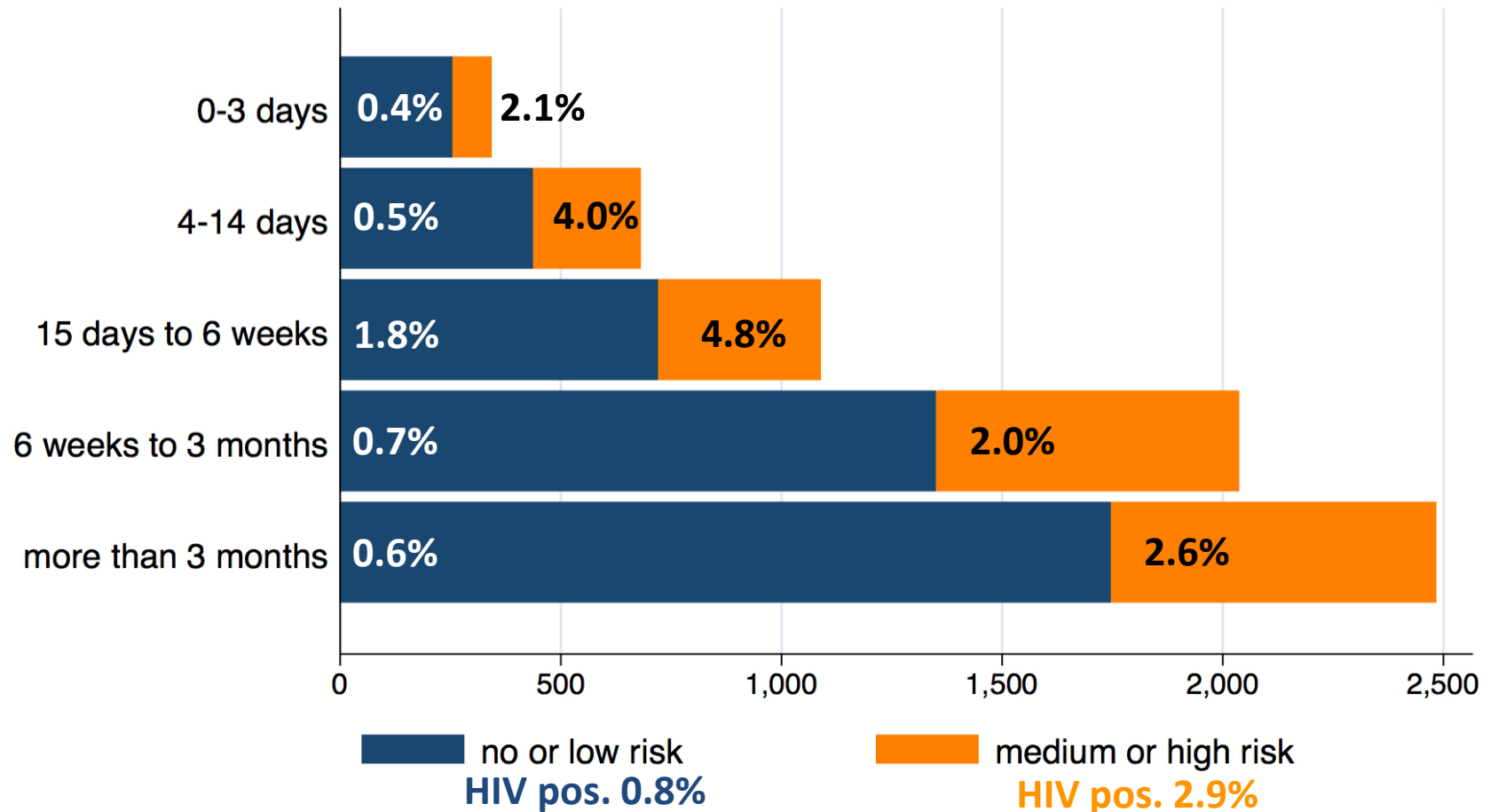
- *0 – 3 days*
- *4 – 14 days*
- *15 days – 6 weeks*
- *more than 6 weeks – 3 months*
- *more than 3 months ago*

Recency of last risk situation by risk self assessment



Recency of last risk situation

and proportion of pos./react HIV test result by risk self assessment



Substance use

- *“Did you drink alcohol, use drugs and/or take any medication in these situations?”*

Alcohol/Cannabis

- Alcohol
- Cannabis

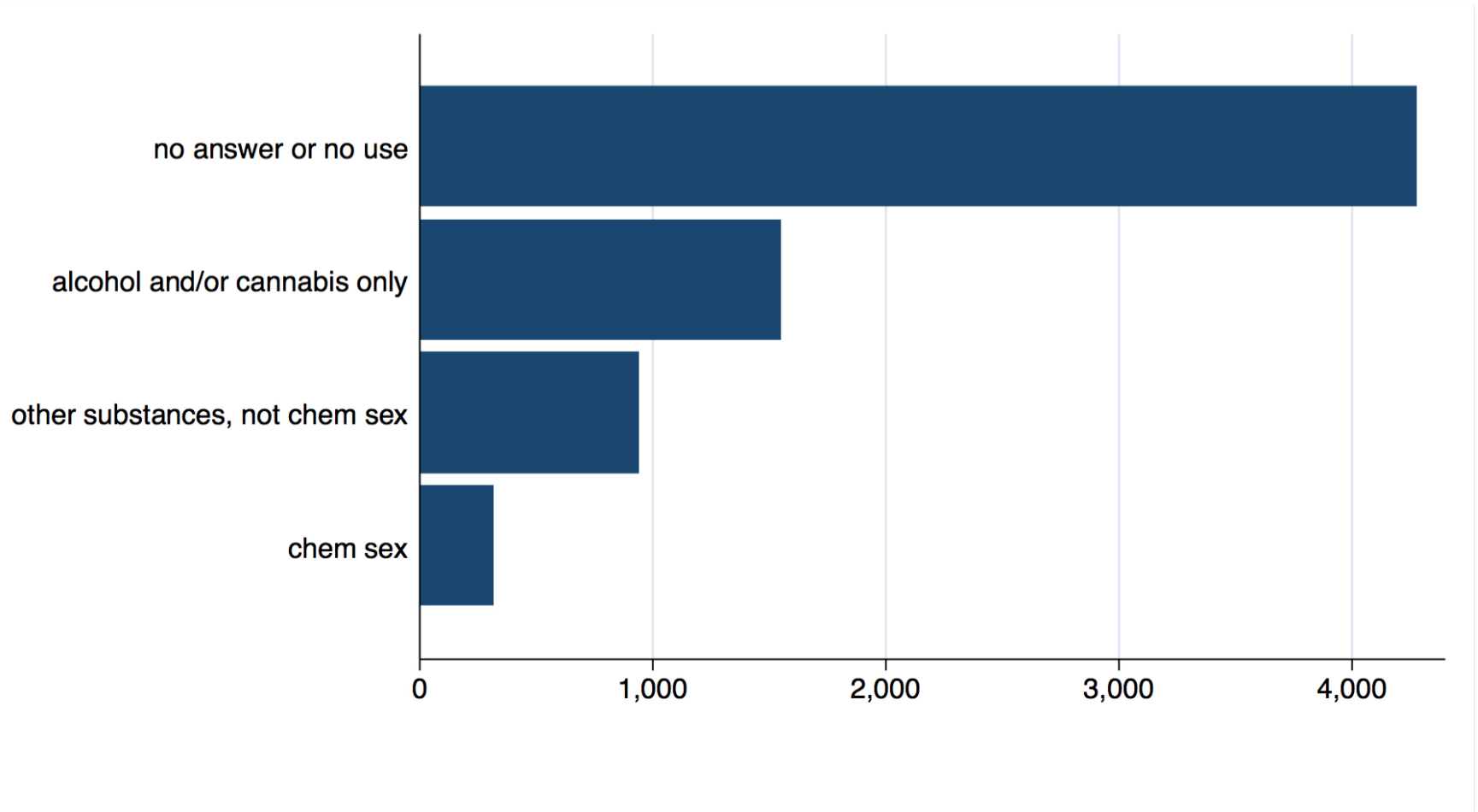
Other substances

- Ecstasy
- Poppers
- Viagra[®], Cialis[®]
- Cocaine, Speed
- Heroin

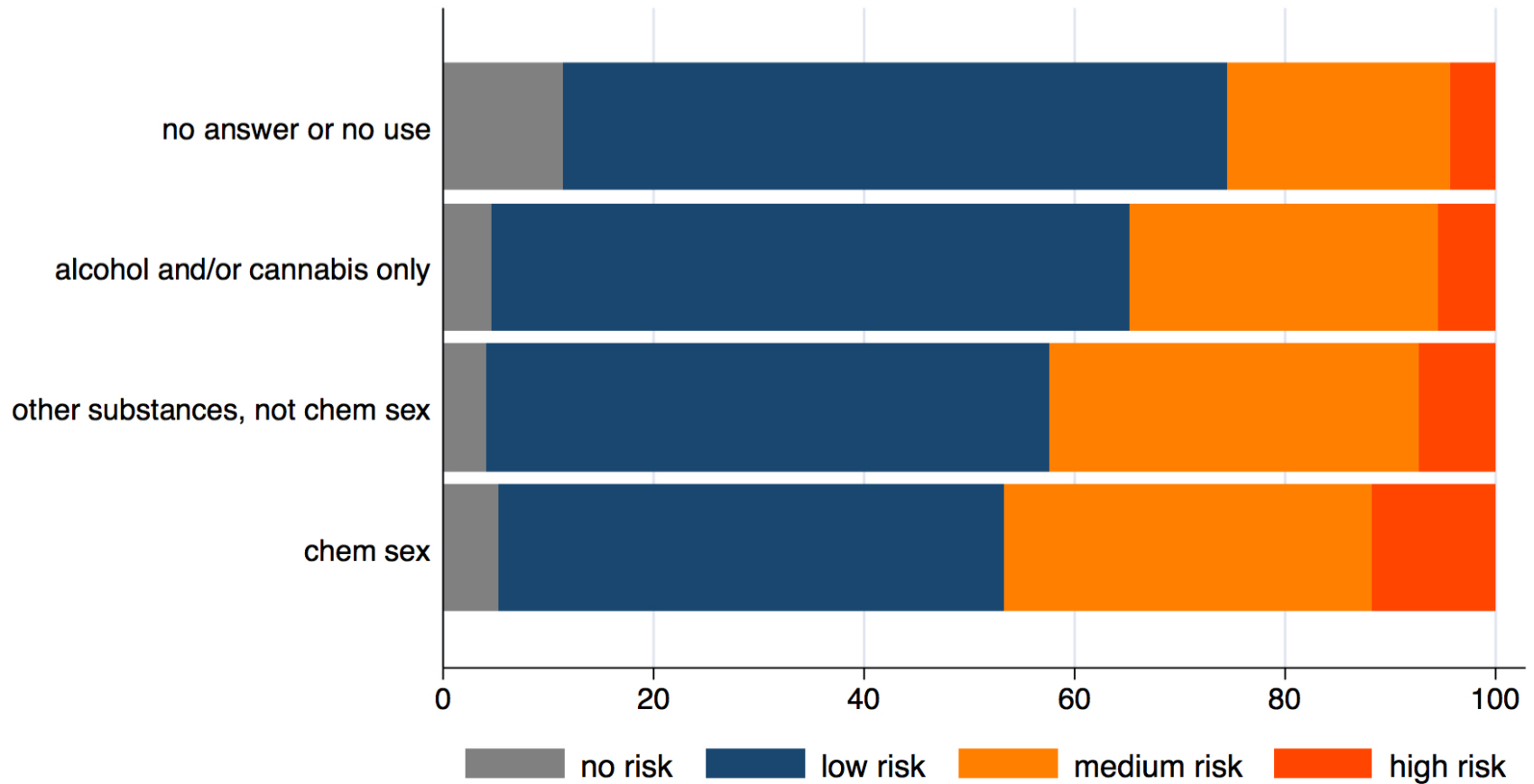
Chem Sex

- Ketamine
- Methamphetamine
- Mephedrone
- GHB/GBL

Substance use

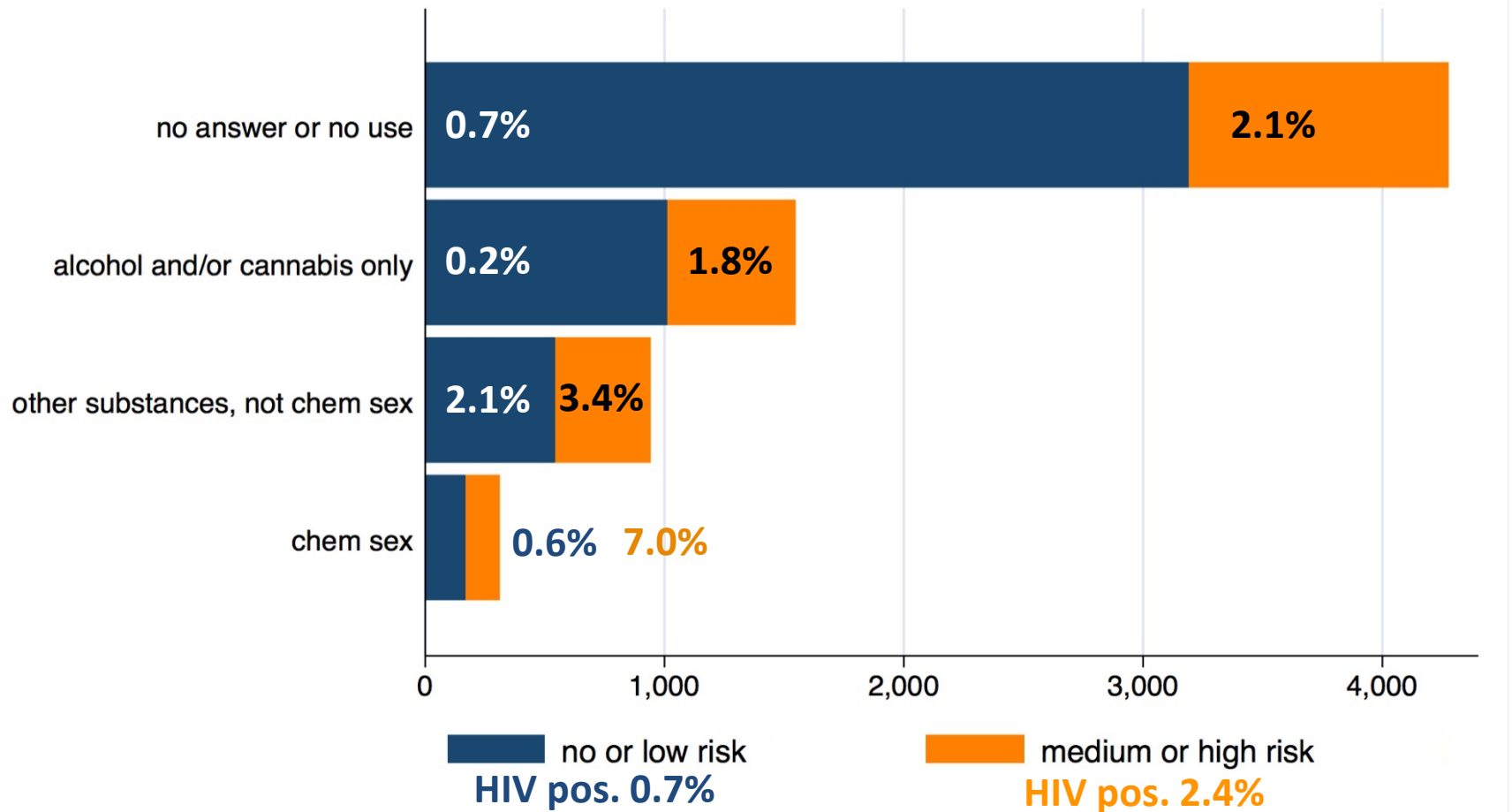


Substance use by risk self assessment



Substance use

and proportion of positive/reactive HIV test result



MLR for factors associated with reactive HIV test results

	p-value	OR	95% CI
Condomless anal intercourse: no CLAI	<i>ref.</i>		
CLAI with 1 partner	0.38	1.30	0.73 - 2.30
CLAI with 2 partners	0.02	2.14	1.16 - 3.96
CLAI with 3 or more partners	0.01	2.85	1.50 - 5.41
Substance use: none	<i>ref.</i>		
alcohol/cannabis only	0.16	0.64	0.35 – 1.19
other substances	0.02	1.74	1.11 – 2.75
Risk recency: > 3 months ago	<i>ref.</i>		
0 – 3 days	0.36	0.57	0.17 – 1.90
4 – 14 days	0.94	1.03	0.51 – 2.10
15 days – 6 weeks	0.02	1.93	1.14 – 3.26
> 6 weeks – 3 months	0.39	0.79	0.45 – 1.37
Cons.	0.00	0.01	0.01 – 0.02

MLR: Multivariate logistic regression

CLAI: condomless anal intercourse

OR: Odds Ratio, 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

Limitations

- sentinel
- data based on consultations (not individuals)
- confirmation of reactive HIV test results not always available (patients often referred to physicians' offices)

Conclusions & Recommendations

- Clients accept standardized anonymous data collection
- Self risk assessment is realistic
- Focus during client-centered counselling
 - reasons for not using condoms
 - risks associated with substance use
- Encourage re-testing of clients
 - with recent, i.e. less than 6 weeks, infection risks
 - with non-reactive test result and medium or high risk self assessment

Acknowledgements

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- Hein & Fiete
- Mann-O-Meter
- Pluspunkt

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